caterpillar is crawling about from place to place. The larva appears to guide itself in great part by means of the palpi.

The body of the caterpillar is covered by a thin skin, which often lies in wrinkled folds, admitting of great freedom of motion. The body is composed, as we have seen, of rings, or segments, the first three of which, back of the head, correspond

FIG. 15.—Head of caterpillar of *Anosia plexippus*, side view, showing ocelli.

FIG. 16.—Caterpillar of *Anosia plexippus*, milkweed butterfly (Riley).

to the thorax of the perfect insect, and the last nine to the abdomen of the butterfly. On each ring, with the exception of the second, the third, and the last, there is found on either side a small oval opening known as a spiracle, through which the creature breathes. As a rule, the spiracles of the first and eleventh rings are larger in size than the others.

Every caterpillar has on each of the first three segments a pair of legs, which are organs composed of three somewhat horny parts covered and bound together with skin, and armed at their extremities by a sharp claw (Fig. 17). These three pairs of feet in the caterpillar are always known as the fore legs, and corre-

FIG. 17.—Fore leg of caterpillar of *Vanessa antiopa*, enlarged.

FIG. 18.—Anterior segments of caterpillar of milkweed butterfly, showing thoracic or true legs (Riley).

FIG. 19.—Proleg of caterpillar of *Vanessa antiopa* enlarged.

spond to the six which are found in the butterfly or the moth. In addition, in most cases, we find four pairs of prolegs on the under side of the segments from the sixth to the ninth, and another pair on the last segment, which latter pair are